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13 14	XRP II, LLC, and Bradley Garlinghouse	
15	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
16	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
17	OAKLAND DIVISION	
18	In re RIPPLE LABS INC. LITIGATION,	Case No. 18-cv-06753-PJH
19		REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE OR
20	This Document Relates To: All Actions	INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO
21	All Actions	DISMISS 15 2020
22 23		Date: January 15, 2020 Time: 9:00 a.m. Place: Courtroom 3 Judge: Hon. Phyllis J. Hamilton
24		Consolidated Complaint filed: August 5, 2019
25		[FILED CONCURRENTLY WITH
26		NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO DISMISS, MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
27		AUTHORITIES; DECLARATION OF KATHLEEN HARTNETT]
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Defendants Ripple Labs Inc. ("Ripple"), XRP II, LLC ("XRP II"), and Bradley Garlinghouse (collectively, "Defendants") request that the Court take judicial notice or incorporate by reference four documents that are quoted and/or cited in Plaintiff's Consolidated Complaint for Violations Of Federal And California Law ("Complaint").¹

The first document is the Statement of Facts from the federal government's May 2015 settlement with Ripple and XRP II. Complaint ¶ 2 & n.2; see also id. ¶¶ 25, 112. A true and correct copy of the Statement of Facts is attached as Exhibit A to the concurrently filed Declaration of Kathleen Hartnett ("Hartnett Declaration").

The second document is the "Ripple credits" page from Ripple's Wiki website. Complaint ¶ 24 & n.7, ¶ 130 & n.91, ¶ 145 & n.99. A true and correct copy of an archived version of that webpage is attached as **Exhibit B** to the Hartnett Declaration.²

The third document is the "Q1 2018 XRP Markets Report" page of Ripple's website. Complaint 13 ¶ 36 & n.16. A true and correct copy of this webpage is attached as **Exhibit** C to the Hartnett Declaration.

The fourth document is a CNBC article titled "Ripple is sitting on close to \$80 billion and could cash out hundreds of millions per month—but it isn't." Complaint ¶ 52 & n.31. A true and correct copy of this article is attached as **Exhibit D** to Hartnett Declaration.

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201, a court may "take judicial notice of documents on which allegations in the complaint necessarily rely, even if not expressly referenced in the complaint, provided that the authenticity of those documents is not in dispute." Lalwani v. Burwell, 2015 WL 6123087, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 19, 2015) (citation omitted). All four documents are expressly referenced by Plaintiff in the Complaint at the paragraphs indicated above, through citation and/or quotation. Defendants do not dispute the documents' authenticity, nor—after citing to them and quoting from them directly—can Plaintiff. Further, courts may also take judicial notice of "records and reports

All documents incorporated by reference in the Complaint are properly before the Court on a motion to dismiss, but this Request focuses on four documents that are particularly relevant to Defendants' dismissal arguments.

² This webpage does not exist at the link that Plaintiffs repeatedly cite in their complaint. The copy attached as Exhibit B was located through archive.org and is displayed as it existed on September 28, 2017, which is the latest date available. Hartnett Decl. ¶ 3.

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of administrative bodies." Id. (quoting Mack v. S. Bay Beer Distribs., Inc., 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986), abrogated on other grounds by Astoria Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Solimino, 501 U.S. 104 (1991)). This includes settlement agreements between parties and administrative agencies, such as Exhibit A. Duncan v. San Dieguito Union High Sch. Dist., 2019 WL 4016450, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 5 2019) ("Judicial notice is appropriate with respect to [the executed final settlement agreement] for the purpose of the motion to dismiss because [it is a] record[] of an administrative agency.").

Alternatively, Defendants request that the Court incorporate Exhibits A–D by reference. When a document's "contents are alleged in a complaint" or "the plaintiff's claim depends on [its] contents," and no party questions the document's authenticity, a court may consider the document on a motion to dismiss without converting the motion to one for summary judgment. Knievel v. ESPN, 393 F.3d 1068, 1076 (9th Cir. 2005) (citations omitted); Davis v. HSBC Bank Nev., N.A., 691 F.3d 1152, 1159–60 (9th Cir. 2012); In re Pac. Gateway Exch., Inc. Sec. Litig., 169 F. Supp. 2d 1160, 1164 (N.D. Cal. 2001) ("If a plaintiff fails to attach to the complaint the documents on which it is based, defendant may attach to a 12(b)(6) motion the documents referred to in the complaint to show that they do not support plaintiff's claim"). In addition, where a claim is grounded in fraud, as are Plaintiff's claims under California Corporations Code Section 25401 and California's False Advertising and Unfair Competition Laws, it is appropriate to consider the entire alleged statement in context in order to determine what a reasonable investor would believe. E.g., Haskell v. Time, Inc., 857 F. Supp. 1392, 1397–98 (E.D. Cal. 1994) (incorporating by reference exemplar mailings on which misrepresentation claim was based); Patel v. Parnes, 253 F.R.D. 531, 547 (C.D. Cal. 2008) (taking judicial notice of earnings call transcripts that provided "full context in which the information was disclosed to the market").

As explained above, the contents of all four documents are repeatedly alleged in the Complaint by Plaintiff and their authenticity has not been (and cannot be) disputed by Plaintiff. The Court "may treat such . . . document[s] as part of the complaint, and thus may assume that [their] contents are true for purposes of a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6)." Davis, 691 F.3d at 1160 (quoting United States v. Ritchie, 342 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2003)); see also Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 568 n.13 (2007) ("[T]he District Court was entitled to take notice of the full contents of the published articles referenced in the complaint, from which the truncated quotations were drawn").

1 **CONCLUSION** 2 For the aforementioned reasons, Defendants respectfully request that the Court take judicial 3 | notice of Exhibits A–D or, in the alternative, incorporate Exhibits A–D by reference. 4 5 Dated: September 19, 2019 Respectfully Submitted, 6 By: /s/ Kathleen R. Hartnett 7 Kathleen R. Hartnett (SBN 314267) **BOIES SCHILLER FLEXNER LLP** 8 44 Montgomery Street, 41st Floor 9 San Francisco, CA 94104 Telephone: (415) 293-6800 10 Facsimile: (415) 293-6899 Email: khartnett@bsfllp.com 11 Damien J. Marshall (pro hac vice admitted) 12 BOIES SCHILLER FLEXNER LLP 13 55 Hudson Yards, 20th Floor New York, NY 10001 14 Telephone: (212) 446-2300 Facsimile: (212) 446-2350 15 Email: dmarshall@bsfllp.com 16 Andrew J. Ceresney (pro hac vice pending) 17 DEBEVOISE & PLIMPTON LLP 919 Third Avenue 18 New York, NY 10022 Telephone: (212) 909-6000 19 Facsimile: (212) 909-6836 Email: aceresney@debevoise.com 20 21 Attorneys for Defendants Ripple Labs Inc., XRP II, LLC, and Bradley Garlinghouse 22 23 24 25 26 27 28